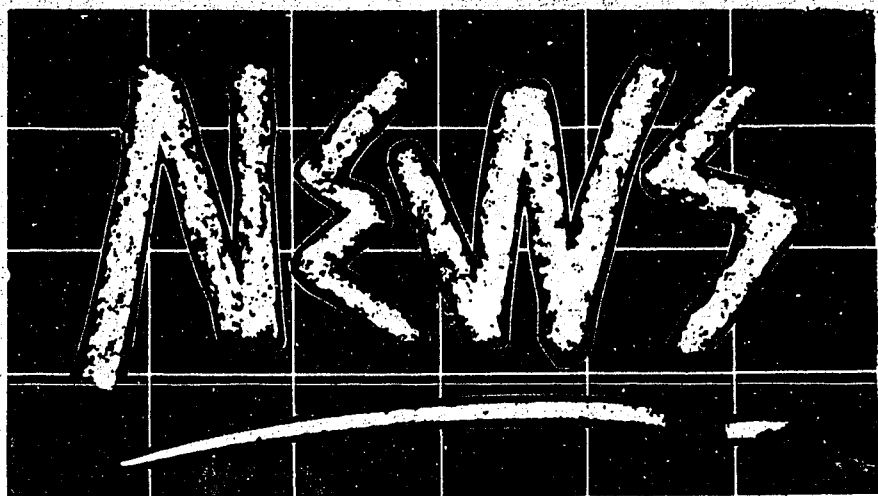


11-4-1981

University News, November 4

Students of Boise State University

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The University News

VOLUME 1 • ISSUE 23

NOVEMBER 4-10, 1981

Bunker Hill

What Price for Health?

by Meg Fereday

LIVING IN KELLOGG, Idaho, population 3,417, is like living in any other small, mining town in the western United States. Located in the famous Coeur d'Alene mining district, people are born and grow up here. Some go away to universities, some stay and get married, raise families, and go to work. An ordinary town, it seems. But there are several things in the make-up of Kellogg that sets it off as a unique place. One of those things is the Bunker Hill Company mine and smelter.

If Kellogg is no ordinary mining town then it's because the Bunker Hill Company, owned by Gulf Resources and Chemical Company of Texas, is no ordinary outfit. Up until last year, Bunker Hill was the leading silver, lead, and zinc mining and smelting operation in the United States.

According to the governor's office, now that the once prolific smelter is shutting down by the end of the year, about 2,100 people will be out of work, including about 3,000 more who will lose their job as a direct result of the smelter's closure.

Approximately 30,000 others will be adversely affected by the company's closure as many depended on the related business Bunker Hill stimulated. Almost all of the company's smelter workers live in Kellogg.

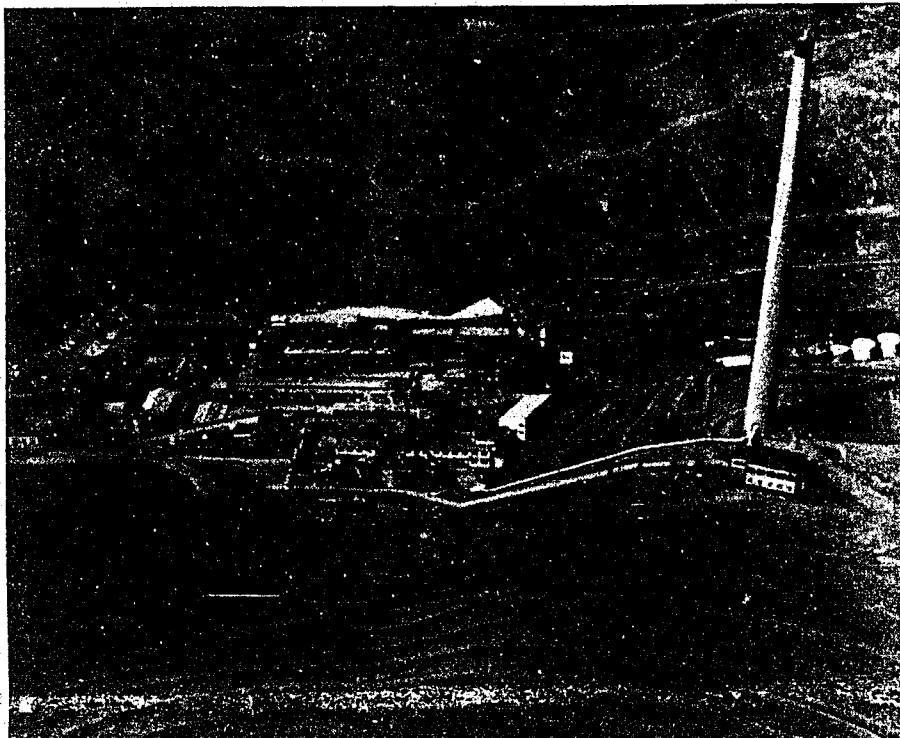
So what about the people the Bunker Hill Co. leaves behind in Kellogg? Some have worked for "the Bunker" over forty years. What will they have soon for their hard work? Wealth? Health? New opportunities for future employment?

Located in the bottom of a narrow, steep-sided valley, Kellogg is neither geographically nor environmentally an ideal location for a smelter. Over 200 temperature inversions a year prove it. Part of Kellogg's uniqueness is its high smelter lead emissions which have attained the unprecedented and dubious honor of possessing the most lead-laden air in the U.S., according to a *Smithsonian* article by Spokane free-lance writer, Cassandra Tate.

Since 1917, when the plant was fired up for the first time, smelter smokestacks have spread a thick cloak of lead, sulfur dioxide

The Juice!

Page 8



Pictured here one of Bunker Hill's smelter smokestacks that releases lead into the air.

and other particulates over the community, so thick that the company built a "solarium" to provide workers and children with regular doses of substitute "sunlight".

However, Bunker Hill has improved the

sulfur dioxide waste to profit in the form what they were in the early 1900s, and the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene river that runs through Kellogg is no longer, as Tate wrote, a "sewer for mining, smelting and

Continued to page 11 •

Death

Downwind

by Janice Pavlic

THE CANCERS VARY. Some have "blood cancers, lymphomas, or bone tumors. Others have tumors of the pancreas, lungs, brain, and two diseases we've never heard of; three out of five known cases of a rare cancer have victimized citizens of Orderville, Utah. Women have reproductive cancer, above average incidences of miscarriage, sterility, and defective births," said Janet Gordon, southern Utah director of Citizens' Call.

The result of thyroid tests performed on children from Washington County have been requested from the Federal Government. "They have been told they can't have them because they are classified information," Gordon said.

They are the citizens that have been exposed to radioactive fallout during weapons testing at the Nevada Test Site near Las Vegas, people who live downwind in Nevada and Utah.

At a public presentation last Sunday, radiation victims from Citizens' Call and spokesmen from Snake River Alliance and the MX Information Center talked with citizens and students in BSU's Boisean Lounge. Speakers addressed the problems

of the radiation victims, the nuclear arms race, the MX, and Idaho's connection with these issues.

The presentation sponsored by Citizens' Call, Snake River Alliance of Boise and Magic Valley, and Nuclear Counterbalance of Pocatello was hosted by BSU student Action Committee.

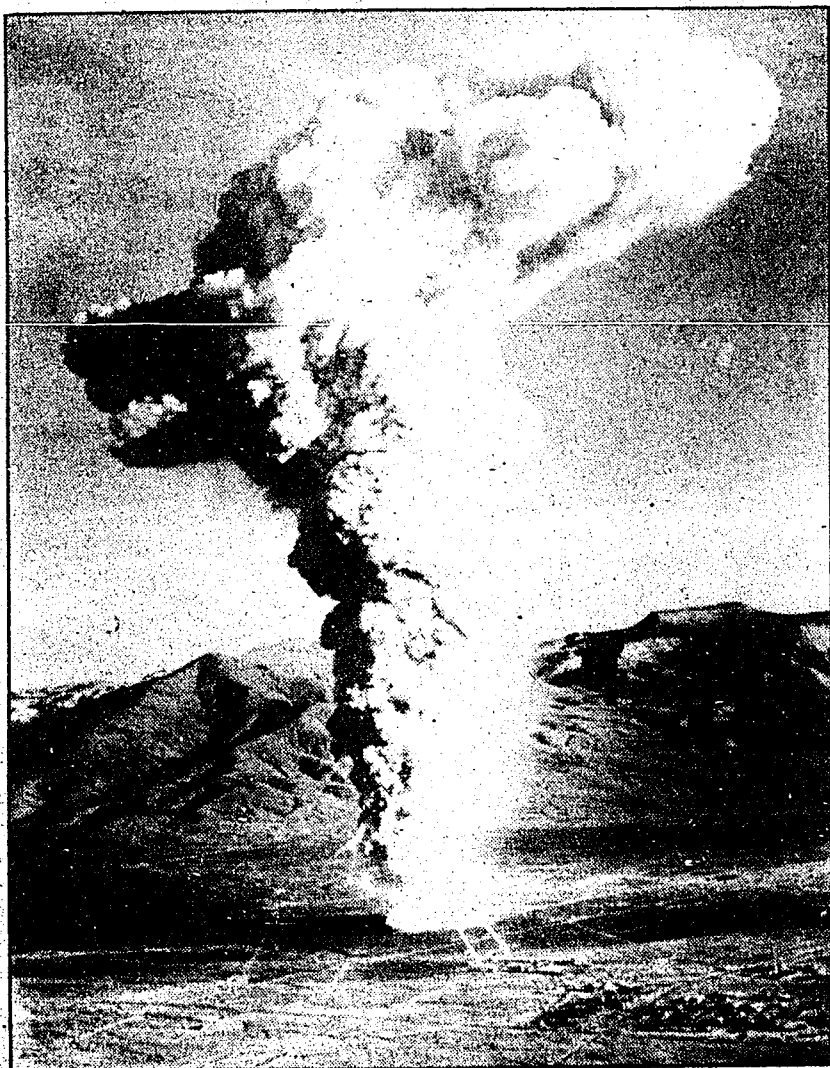
Citizens' Call

Citizens' Call, an organization founded in 1979 in Salt Lake City, is "staffed by people who lived in the area hard hit by fallout from the Nevada Test Site (NTS) and who are either radiation victims themselves or have family members who are," according to a Citizens' Call brochure.

"Citizens' Call was formed to fill the void of government interaction on behalf of the region's radiation victims and to help the victim meet needs and problems," the brochure continued.

Janet Gordon and many other citizens watched the early tests at NTS because they were urged to by officials who did not inform them of the danger. In fact, they

Continued to page 5 •



Baneberry, a leaking underground test, bursts into the atmosphere at the Nevada Test Site.



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News-Real

by Pacific News Service

Attitudes Toward War

The former president of the American Psychiatric Association says a "pathological mechanism of denial" is keeping Americans from thinking about the implications of nuclear war. And, says Dr. Judd Marmor, that is only one of several psychological factors that are increasing the probability of a catastrophic world war. People in all countries, he says, are being conditioned to accept the arms race, view their adversaries as totally evil and think of nuclear destruction in terms of statistics—death tolls and damage estimates—which depersonalize the danger. A new peace movement, Marmor says, could reverse the drift toward nuclear war, but it won't be easy for today's statesmen to lead the way. In Marmor's view, leaders in both the U.S. and Russia "have been altogether too successful" in selling the idea of nuclear war as the only guarantee of their national way of life. Now, they risk being branded traitors, Marmor says, for pointing out "you can't have a way of life if you're dead."

Reagan Christmas

To counteract adverse publicity surrounding the First Family's millionaire image, presidential aides are trying to emphasize a low-key image at the White House this Christmas. Mrs. Reagan has reportedly ordered that decorations be kept simple this year, and lavish gifts by outsiders will be discouraged. *U.S. News & World Report*, Oct. 19.

Scientologist Connection

NBC reaped much praise for its "Get High on Yourself" anti-drug campaign, but a Minnesota newspaper is charging the network may have been victimized by a questionable drug treatment program which doubles as a front for the Church of Scientology. The *Twin Cities Reader* says, just before Cathy Lee Crosby became head of the "Get High on Yourself" Foundation, she testified to Congress about her success as a patient in Narconon—a drug treatment program which employs techniques developed by the Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard. Crosby herself is a Scientologist—not an uncommon link at Narconon, where many top members belong to the Church, and Scientologists act as "consultants," offering advice on "purification" programs, designed to remove toxic chemicals from the body. The Scientology connection has created problems for Narconon—Minnesota prison officials dropped the program, after investigating charges from prisoners that Narconon counselors were actually recruiting for the Church. But that bad publicity didn't prevent Crosby from becoming chairwoman of NBC's anti-drug extravaganza, nor her manager—another Scientologist, Kathie Wasserman—from becoming executive director of the effort. *Twin Cities Reader*, October 17.

Stinging In The Rain

In case you haven't felt the delights of "acid rain," *Chemical and Engineering News* has worked out some equivalents. For example, you can recreate Toronto's acid rain content by standing in a stream of tomato juice. But real fans should head for Wheeling, West Virginia, where residents are subjected to rain equivalent to a mixture of lemon juice and battery acid. *Chicago Tribune*, Oct. 7.

Association of College Unions-International

By Marianne Flagg

The success of this weekend's Association of College Unions-International conference fueled the imaginations of student government leaders and college union managers, giving them ideas and techniques to better provide service and programming at their respective universities.

About 150 students and managers attended the conference, which began on Thursday. Participants, comprising Region 14 of the association, represented Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, and three provinces of Canada.

Denny Freeburn, BSU director of Student Union and Student Activities, said the conference was designed to "stimulate enthusiasm and commitment that college unions have an important part to play in one's education." He said that as the most travelled building on campus, the Student Union Building has a unique opportunity to provide services and programs for the students.

BSU Coordinator of Special Events Steve Dingmann said union leaders from other states told him they were "very impressed" with the programs offered at the conference this year.

Thirty-three separate workshops were held in various conference rooms throughout the SUB over the course of the four-day event. Topics ranged from sexual harassment on the job to alcohol on campus, performing arts production, time management for student leaders, campus child care, organizing and conducting a student book exchange, and how to exhibit fine arts on campus. Conference participants were treated to showcase exhibits of talent available for hire on campus. Performers entertained the delegates during mealtimes.

Carolyn Heilbrun

by Janice Pavlic

Carolyn Heilbrun, author of academic detective mysteries and feminist writings, spoke at the Boise Gallery of Art on October 22 for the Writers and Artists Series and convention of the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association.

An English professor at Columbia University, Heilbrun chose the pseudonym Amanda Cross "because I didn't think I'd get tenured if I didn't, and I was right!"

Heilbrun has written six mysteries, *In the Final Analysis*, *The James Joyce Mystery*, *Poetic Justice*, *The Theban Mysteries*, *The Question of Max*, and *Death in a Tenured Position*, her most recent.

Among her feminist writings are *Toward a Recognition of Androgyny*, and *Reinventing Womanhood*.

Heilbrun has been published in *New York Times Book Review*, *New York Times*, *Book World*, *Washington Post*, *MS. Magazine*, and *Twentieth Century Literature*.

She divulged tips for writers on the mechanics of her writing. Addressing writer's block, Heilbrun said, "the subconscious is terribly clever. What you must do is nothing else," but write and disconnect the phone.

Of her feminism, she said she, now, speaks out more and worries less, though she is concerned about the lapse of memory women have had about the trials of feminism.

For example, Heilbrun said, the first female Rhodes scholars were unaware of the struggles women encountered as they first paved the way for female Rhodes scholars.

Framed by the Rafael exhibit at the art gallery, Carolyn Heilbrun alias Amanda Cross, entertained and informed her audience with wry wit and cultured appeal.

Delegates were given the opportunity to hire the artists as coffeehouse performers at their universities.

BSU Health Sciences Senator Helen Holt assisted in presenting a program on alcohol on campus and said she was "very pleased by the response of the people who attended the meeting." Holt, who has been active in the Alcohol Awareness program at BSU, said that although alcohol is not allowed on campuses in Idaho, schools in other states do allow controlled alcohol use on campus.

She said Washington State University in Pullman, Wash., issues special events licenses for campus events such as banquets and floor parties in dormitories.

Next year's conference will take place at an as-yet-undetermined school in Oregon



Fred Norman speaking at the ACUI conference about the success of the Morrison Center.

Freeburn said one goal for BSU's student union in the next year will be the upgrading

of the presentation of visual arts on campus. He said the ACUI has determined that 1982 will be the year of the arts.

BSU delegates to the conference were Denny Freeburn, Steve Dingmann, Mike Henthorne, Carole Golder, Pat Donnelly, Gene Hayes, Lisa Bivens, Ted Ecker, Greg Waller, Terry Ratliff, Cindy Draper, Robert Rounds, Deanna Gibler, Brian Harm, Sheri Peckard, Pat Hanigan, Cindy Kearns, Sheila Keith, Bonnie Arner, Helen Holt, and Kathy Kawsuniak.

Mayor Dick Eardley

Boise Mayor Dick Eardley has won re-election to his third four-year term. With 72 percent of the precincts reporting at 10 p.m. Tuesday evening, Eardley had 55 percent of the vote. His nearest challenger, Kelly Pearce, had 32 percent, Paul Buser, 11 Percent, Don Brannen (who had withdrawn from the race), 9 percent, and Jim Sorrell, one percent.

Fred Kopke, Glenn Selander, and Ralph McAdams were re-elected to their posts on the Boise City Council. Mary Trail narrowly defeated Richard B. Smith for the remaining council position.

Eardley said he was "humbled" by his victory and called the win a vote of popular support for the actions of his administration regarding the leadership of Boise and downtown redevelopment.

Pearce said he would begin looking for employment Wednesday afternoon. Pearce had resigned his post as director of the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement to run for mayor.

Jerry Rothman

by Janice Pavlic

Philosophical and spontaneous are adjectives that describe Jerry Rothman, guest artist for BSU's ceramics workshop held October 21-23 in the classroom/studio of ceramic instructor John Takehara.

Rothman might be popularly known for his zero shrinkage clay, but that is only one facet of this artist's works.

Rothman is the head of the ceramics program at California State University, Fullerton. His background is diverse.

In the late 50's and early 60's he was a designer in Japan, working mainly in Negoya at Kyoto, famous pottery centers of Japan.

He schooled at Otis Art Institute, and also worked with Peter Voulkos, a principle force in ceramics today.

Today he works in his studio/home above Laguna Beach and teaches at CSU, Fullerton.

"I work in a few different directions," Rothman explains, "I get involved with vessels or pottery forms for three, four, or five years, then I'll lose interest, I'll reach a point where I can't do any more in that area, the stuff starts to get too decorative, too pretty, and too academic."

"At that time I switch and move into another direction, a sculptural direction for awhile, then I'll switch and move to another direction," he continues.

"Underlying all the things I do, as far as the visual aspect is concerned, are themes that tend to be romantic, dealing with nature, or social ritual or social problems, humanistic ideas and qualities...very corny stuff."

"I believe that corny stuff is really what it's all about. I think that the reason it becomes corny is because it's been around so long that it becomes a truism. It's corny, but all those truisms are true."

"Each time you come back to an old idea or direction that you worked in, you actually start fresh, you see new things and then you start to develop new ways of doing it."

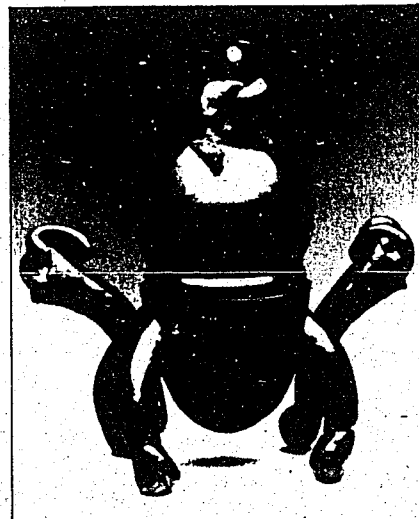
Thematically Rothman works with "marriage, love, birth, relationships, human strife. Those are what I use with sculpture. When I deal with pots I deal with things that are ritual in nature, ritual purposes, things that people can use to enhance their lifestyle."

"We had a tremendous amount of ritual in our society, but the wonderful objects that enhanced those occasions, that made

them really important, have disappeared." Rothman's continuum ranges from small pots to monolithic sculptures weighing over 22,000 pounds.

In some of his earlier works, Rothman pressed dry, colored sand into wet clay. The effect resembles Indian sand paintings.

His figurative sculpture "exaggerates the frame so the bones and muscles suggest active human struggle for release. Another theme is presence, the awareness of sheer size," as Rothman is described in an interview by Lukman Glasgow in the September 1981 issue of *Ceramics Monthly*.



Piece by ceramist Jerry Rothman, guest Artist at BSU workshop.

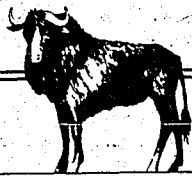
The three day workshop was sponsored by fees from previous workshops and proceeds from the Festival of Ceramics, coordinated by Takehara. Each year ceramic students consign their own works in the winter and spring festival sales, to earn money to bring in well-known ceramists for participatory workshops.

The participants come from all over the northwest, but the majority are from central and southern Idaho, and from BSU's ceramic classes.

Students benefit by listening, learning and working with inspiring guest artists. They have ample time to ask technical questions and to meet and talk with some of the significant artists in the United States today.

NEWS

The University News



"The only gnu that's fit to print"

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Truman

Nominations for Boise State University students to receive Harry S. Truman scholarships should be submitted to Dr. William Mech, Honors Program Director, BSU Library, room 408G, telephone 385-1122.

Deadline for the BSU nominations is Nov. 9.

Youthgrants

The Youthgrants Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities is alive and well and will once again offer a limited number of awards to young people in their teens and twenties to pursue non-credit, out-of-the-classroom research projects in the humanities. The deadline for receipt of completed application forms is November 16, and funded projects begin the following May.

Up to 75 grants will be awarded, offering as much as \$2,500 for individuals, and a few

group grants up to \$10,000 (\$15,000 for exceptional media projects). Youthgrants are intended primarily for those between 18 and 25 who have not yet completed academic or professional training but can demonstrate the ability to design and perform outstanding humanities research and translate that into an end product to share with others.

If you are interested in the program, a copy of the guidelines should be available should be available for review at your campus Placement Office. If not, please write immediately to: Youthgrants Guidelines, Mail Stop 103-C, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506...

Legislature

There are full-time and part-time internships available in the Idaho State Legislature for the Spring Semester of 1982. Any person interested in the Political

Science Legislative Internship Program for the upcoming session of the Idaho Legislature, which begins in January, 1982, should contact Dr. Donoghue in the Department of Political Science. Dr. Donoghue's office is at 1275 Brady Street, telephone number 385-3391...

Europe

Boise State credit will be given to students who register for Spring, 1982 classes at Study Abroad campuses in London, Avignon, and Cologne.

Registration deadline is Jan 1. According to Dr. Penny Schoonover, BSU Study Abroad coordinator, students are often surprised to learn that expenses for studying and living abroad are comparable to expenses for study at BSU in Boise.

For details about Study Abroad classes and teaching requirements, contact Schoonover in room 212 of the BSU Liberal Arts Building, telephone 385-3508...

cold-drill

Cold-drills imaginative faculty seems boundless, and its ability to come up consistently with an established format much its own with quality writing and art year after year through successive editions represents no small accomplishment in collegiate journalism, the Columbia judges said in an evaluation of the magazine.

Linday McAndrew and Sally Thomas edited last year's cold-drill. Dr. Robert Allen Papinchak was the faculty editor and Fred Fritchman, art director. The magazine was printed by BSU Printing and Graphics Services.

Materials for consideration for the twelfth edition of cold drill should be submitted to the BSU English Department, LA 228, before 4 December 1981. Manuscripts should be typed, double spaced. No materials will be returned without a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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Death Downwind

• Continued from cover

were told they were watching the birth of the atomic age, history in the making.

"We were told we were a wonderful experiment and that we should go out and watch the tests, and we did. They always



Dorothy Fox, on tour from Utah.

told us there was no danger. That makes us very angry, because they are still saying it to us."

Today, Gordon has cancer and her brother died of leukemia at age 27. Seeds of rebellion were sown as Gordon listened to a University of Utah professor speak about his wife's death and experiences he thinks that led to it, a story that uncannily resembled her own brother's experience.

"I was at a congressional hearing in Washington last week on a bill to compensate radiation victims (Bill #1483, introduced by Orrin Hatch, R-Utah) and the people got up and said we shouldn't have this bill because, in the first place, radiation doesn't cause cancer and, then, the people in southern Utah didn't get enough radiation to cause any damage. Well, that's a lie," said Gordon. "Then he said even if we had gotten radiation and if it was dangerous we couldn't afford to compensate the victims because it would break the federal government."

These citizens have organized to fight against the injustice they think has knowingly befallen them. Gordon says, "It seems to me that they indiscriminately and with malice of forethought released that radiation when the wind was pointing in our direction and wrote us off. It seems to me that they have an obligation to accept their responsibility. We downwinders are not hunting for money, we're hunting for a government that will be responsible to its people."

Dorothy Fox, Citizen's Call board-member and past resident of Las Vegas, which is 65 miles southeast of NTS, speaks of "a disillusionment that stirs a bitterness in our souls."

Fox no longer "trusts the people in the government and others that lied to the people downwind and those of St. George, people that the government treated as guinea pigs behind the face of patriotism."

Fox has infiltrating breast cancer. She was operated on in 1977 and the cancer is now in remission.

Her son was born in 1952. In 1956 he became ill and was diagnosed as having 98% leukemic cells. Fox "put him in a

Downwind citizens have become very skeptical, many outright disbelieving the announced figures of the Department of Energy (DOE). Only upon testifying to Congress under oath have NTS officials clarified figures, figures that openly contradicted figures the same officials told the public earlier, to the public's disfavor. Discrepancies in testimony under oath about the nuclear weapons testing have also been discovered.

Above ground tests total at least 28; underground tests totalled 440 since October 1980.

Underground testing has not proven safe, however. "Leaking or venting has

"Baneberry was cited as releasing only a small amount of offsite radiation," stated Gordon. However, later on, the public found out the AEC had duped them again, that the fallout levels were higher than AEC officials revealed.

Doctor Pendleton, of the University of Utah Radiological Health Department, had monitored Baneberry. He said, "There is no need for immediate panic or worry, but when thousands of people are breathing radioactive dust, there is reason for concern."

Citizens' Call points out that radiation has a cumulative effect. An informational brochure states, "The effects of radiation



Stan Holmes, Tim McNeil, and Janet Gordon at a radiation victims press conference

hospital in Las Vegas, Nevada and was asked to forget about him." An emergency plane from Nellis Air Force Base flew him to Salt Lake City where he was treated for a year, then he died.

Nevada Test Site

The Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 prohibited atmospheric testing, and since then, testing has occurred underground. "As of October 24, 1980 over 440 underground tests have taken place at the Nevada Test Site," according to an *Environmental Policy Center* newsletter.

occurred with the underground testing," states Gordon, "in 1970 an explosion named Baneberry leaked. It vented over the U.S. into Canada, violating the Test Ban Treaty. Of over 400 tests, 43 have leaked; therefore, there is 10% venting. The last leak happened last September 8."

The Atomic Energy Commission termed Baneberry "a minor accidental spillage." Buried 900 feet below the desert, it burst through the ground surface, contaminating 300 test site workers, the highest number of exposed persons since the underground testing started.

stay with the person exposed for the rest of his life. Any more doses the person may receive will only add to the radiation burden the person already has."

So, essentially, these people are walking time bombs. Every time they are exposed to radiation the potential of becoming malignantly cancerous increases.

Citizens' Call also wants Great Britain banned from testing at NTS. Twelve announced British tests have occurred, the last being in December, 1980.

Continued to page 7 •

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334 - 1710

Black Thursday

The BSU *University News* had printed a story by Meg Fereday titled the "ASBSU In Reno." It seems that the student senate had allocated \$385 for some "unknown" people from BSU to go to the Nevada Reno game as a matter of P.R. My wife, Naomi, showed me the article and that started the ball rolling.

October 29, 1981. 9:00 PM

We started to make some phone calls and learned what the article did not state; the \$385 of student money which was originally allocated for use by 15 people, was now going to be used by 7 people. First of all, who were the 7 people that were going on this escapade and spending the student's money in such an improper manner? The second and most important question was what could be done, at this time of night, to put a stop to this misuse of funds? This is where the fun starts!

We contacted the following senators to find out how they felt about this expenditure of student funds:

Don Baldwin -- against the expenditure,
Robert Barnhill -- against the expenditure,

Lisa Bivens -- against the expenditure,
Ted Ecker -- willing to reduce expenditure,

Deanna Gibler -- against the expenditure,
Helen Holt -- against the expenditure.

However we were unable to contact the rest of the senators. The only thing left to do to bring a stop to, or reduction of, this expenditure of student money, was to get in contact with Tony Lund, ASBSU President, and have him call a special meeting of the senate.

9:50 PM

Tony Lund could not be contacted at home. A search was made by my wife and I at the S.U.B. and we were able to locate Tony in the pool room. I told Tony that 6 senators wanted him to call a special meeting of the senate in the morning so that we could reduce or stop the funding for the trip to Reno. Tony stated that he was leaving for Reno at 4:00 a.m. the next morning and he would not be able to call the meeting. Naomi suggested that if the 6 senators were able to meet in the senate offices by 10:30 p.m., would Tony call a meeting to order? Tony was very cooperative and told me eye to eye that he would be willing to call a special meeting at that time.

10:00 PM - Back to the Phones!

All 6 senators were contacted and were on their way to B.S.U. Senator Barnhill would be a little late because he was driving in from Nampa. We informed Tony that Mr. Barnhill would be a little late and Tony replied that it would pose no problem.

10:40 PM

All but one senator had arrived. Tony put on his jacket and was preparing to leave when Naomi said, "Tony, where are you going?" Tony replied, "Don't worry I'll be right back."

10:45 PM

Senator Barnhill had arrived from Nampa, now where was ASBSU President, Tony Lund?

11:05 PM

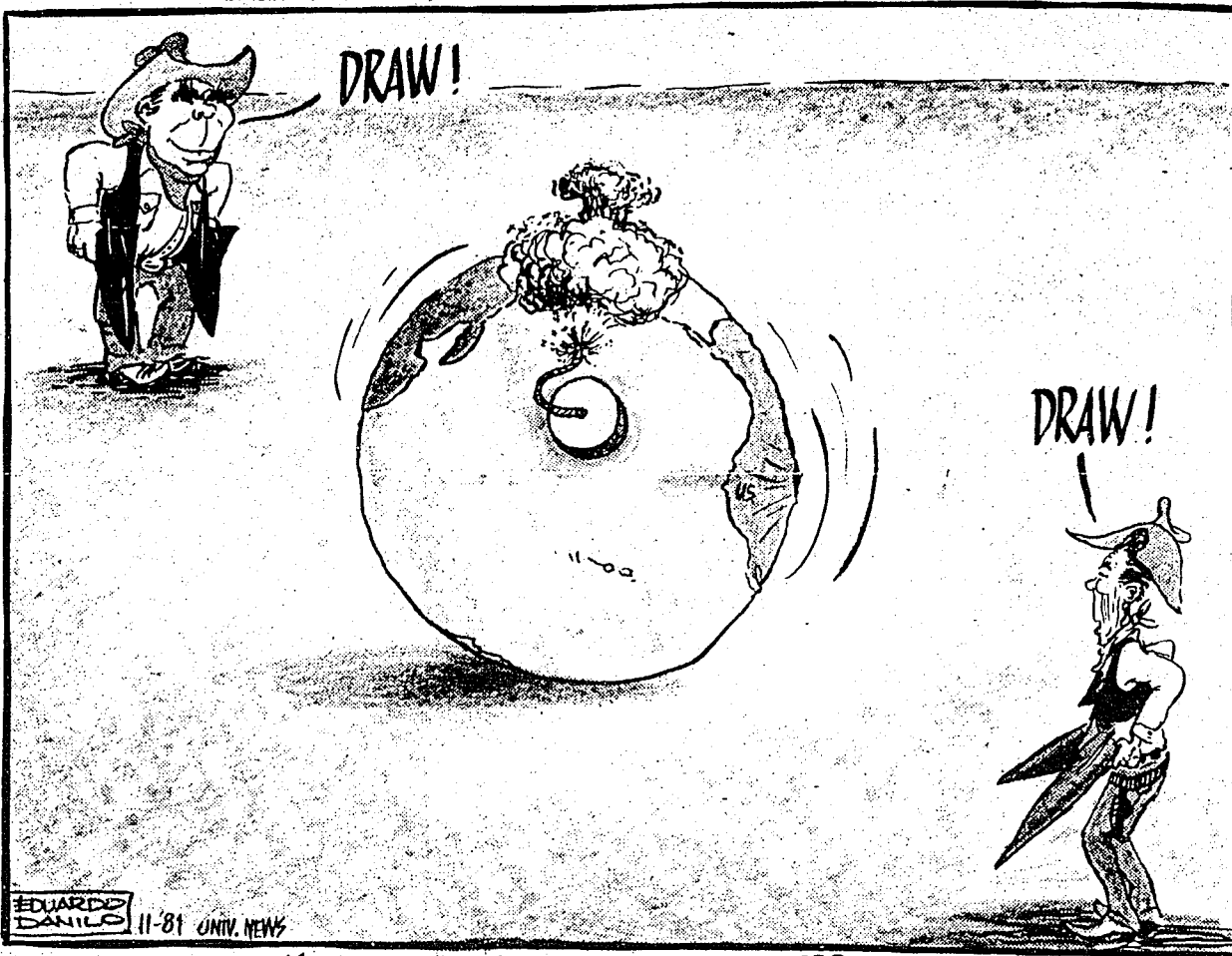
We had waited for Tony to return, but as what some senators said was "par for the course," Tony Lund had skipped out. Reflections

Tony Lund's actions were inexcusable and highly inappropriate. As a student body president, Tony's disregard for the affairs of the students of this school is clearly visible. When Tony left that night, why did he not have the common decency to tell the senators, who were right there, that he was not going to call a meeting after all?

Some explanations of his actions are due the student body. Did Tony use funds from the ASBSU Treasury? If he did so, then why? Who else went to Reno Nevada using student funds and how are these people involved with the Student Government?

Perhaps you, as a student, would like to ask Tony these same questions. If so, here is Tony's office phone number: 385-1440.

It is time that some answers to the questions are given from the ASBSU President's Office and that Tony Lund, along with the others that participated with



"Limited Nuclear War"

this charade, be held accountable for their actions of using student money in this way!

I would also like to thank those 6 senators who were willing to come to the S.U.B. on that night at 10:30 p.m. It shows that there are people who are willing to take a stand against what they feel is improper.

Terry Ratliff
ASBSU Senator, Arts & Sciences

Thank You

It is highly commendable when all of six out of six senators, who were contactable, cared enough about the student body to drop what they were doing and come to a special meeting at 10:30 in the evening. This meeting was to reconsider the spending of student money on the Reno football trip. Many of these senators either had tests the next morning, or had to work all night long. One senator even came from Nampa.

We were not able to reach Senators Tod Barnes, Tom Givin, Bob Irusta, Patrich Weinich, and Vice-president Kay Kemp.

Thank you for your dedication, Senators Don Baldwin, Robert Barnhill, Lisa Bivens, Ted Ecker, Deanna Gibler, and Helen Holt.

Unfortunately this special meeting never took place due to the fact that ASBSU Student Body President, Tony Lund, left.

Naomi Peck

Parking

The ad hoc Student Parking Committee of which I am a member, met on October 28, 1981 to discuss the current student parking situation. Now that the Morrison Center is under construction there is even less space allocated for student parking. Therefore the committee has a two-fold request.

We are asking that the University administration relinquish 1,000 of the general parking spaces in the stadium area to be partitioned off for those who have student parking permits. We are requesting that this space be as close as possible to the Vo-Tech buildings, the Gym, and the Athletic Center.

Our second request would be that Diamond Parking would issue refunds to those students who have purchased parking permits, but are unable to find a suitable parking space. The criteria for refunds would be that the student must turn in their parking sticker as well as pay all parking fines that have accumulated.

Sincerely
Tony Lund

The Innocent Bystander

Best Laid Plants

By Arthur Hoppe

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company blames failures in its "quality assurance program" for the recently discovered flaws in its Diablo Canyon nuclear plant on the California coast.

But the fact that its engineers read diagrams backward and hadn't the foggiest notion what the safety equipment around the reactor weighed "could not have led to any danger," the company's president, Barton W. Shakelford, assured the public.

And in case the public needs any more assurance than that, I personally called on Dr. Jojo Zippy, the Quality Assurance Program's chief assurer.

Dr. Zippy's office is located on the 34th floor of company headquarters, which you reach by pushing the down button three times. I opened the door and found Dr. Zippy seated at his desk next to the window. Unfortunately, the desk faced the door so that he was seated on the window ledge. But he looked happy.

I placed his doorknob on his blotter and he offered me a cup of coffee. "Cream or sugar?" he asked, pouring.

"Yes, please, and a cup, too, if you have one handy," I said. "I see by your clerical collar that you're a priest. That must be helpful in your work."

"Clerical collar?" said Dr. Zippy, frowning. "Oh, darn! That happens every time I get dressed in front of a mirror. But you're here to talk about our Quality Assurance Program."

"Yes, exactly what is it you do, Doctor?"

"Well, every time I bump into somebody, I say, 'Hey! Believe you me, have we ever got a quality nuclear plant down there at Diablo Canyon. It's got a very, very nice parking lot, one of the finest in the country, and -- wow! -- you should see the view.'"

"I understand it overlooks an earthquake fault."

"I can state categorically," said Dr. Zippy, "that's not our fault. That's the geologists' fault. If they hadn't found their fault, we wouldn't have found our faults. So our faults are really their fault. But the press is so darned negative."

"The press is negative?"

"All they ever mention is the two little mistakes we made. Not once do they talk about all the things we did right. Did you know that every single door at that plant opens and shuts, one way or another?"

"A perfect record."

"Exactly. And many windows go up and down and even vice versa. I've compiled a list of the things we did right and it totals 378-18-4454. No, that's my Social Security number. Here it is. We did 18,787,263 things right. Make that 1,878,726. Hold it! That reads 187,872... Do you happen to have a fly swatter?"

I said it didn't much matter how many things the engineers did right. What concerned the public was that one tiny mistake in dealing with nuclear power and...

"Not to worry," said Dr. Zippy. "Take my word, we'll never find another. It makes people nervous. And talk about quality! Just examine this model of the plant I'm finishing according to these explicit directions: 'knit one, purl two; knit one, purl...'"

"Excuse me, Doctor. That looks like a baby's bootie."

"Nonsense! You must be wrong. Let me just step back for a better... Ai-yeel!"

But the public shouldn't fret about this last little mistake of the Quality Assurance Program. We can be certain the utility company has plenty more assurance where that came from.

Death Downwind

• Continued from page 5

"Pork Barrel Politics"

"It is one thing for the government to risk the health and safety of its own citizens by nuclear weapons testing in Nevada, but it's beyond belief to invite another nation to endanger American citizens with their nuclear tests, carried out on American soil," reads a Citizens' Call pamphlet.

The international use of NTS calls to mind the international applications of the MX. Stan Holmes, of the MX Information Center in Salt Lake City spoke about these missiles on Sunday.

Holmes' primary message was for citizens to gain greater control. "A better informed public would never stand for the MX," Holmes said members of the MX Information Center believe that the "MX program was for whatever strategic, economic, environmental, or moral reasons, unaffordable for the United States, and that it was a mistake for this country to make."

Encouraging the audience to take an active role, Holmes said, "The democratic American system works" as shown by a concerted two year effort of input by educated citizen activists that helped postpone the MX project until 1984. But, will a Big Brother strong arm the MX issue in the 1984 elections and will citizens rally for the cause, once again?

Because "we are in the midst of a critical 60 day review period" ending on December 2, Holmes urged the audience by saying, "now is a key time to get with your Senator Symms, McClure, Craig, and Hansen to let them know how you feel about the MX program."

"In terms of the bitter legacy left by atomic testing the new administration has proposed building 17,000 new strategic and tactical warheads over the next 10 years, not including 2000 MX missiles, which will increase testing and fallout casualties," Holmes continued.

"The MX represents a critical juncture in the evolution of the nuclear arms race," said Holmes, "The MX is one of three American missiles that would be used to conduct a limited nuclear war."

"In August of 1980 the press leaked information about Presidential Directive #59 by which President Carter had officially sanctioned new strategic options for waging a limited nuclear war. They talked about flexible response, escalation control, counter force target," continued Holmes.

We are now developing weapons, the MX is one of them, by which our strategic warplanners figure they could actually pull off a surgical nuclear strike against silos or against other hardened military command outposts, the Soviet Union."

"It is a lowering of the threshold of nuclear war that affects, not only Americans that live in the great basin, Utah, Nevada, or in Idaho, but Americans everywhere. It's a threat to world peace, it's a threat to national security," said Holmes.

Accompanying Holmes on another speaking tour was Dr. J. Edward Anderson, a ballistic missile guidance expert that has been with the Defense Department since 1949.

Holmes said "Anderson's contention is that the Window of Vulnerability is fallacious. He figures that it is pure bunk, and it's just being used to justify building the MX missile. The technicians are always looking to the next fix. The next fix is the Pershing II, the SS18. Having dealt with the Defense Department and the defense industry for the last 30 some years Anderson felt that there was no technical way out of it now," because the defense department and industry are on a crash course with the arms race.

Holmes said, "Anderson thought that World War III could easily be triggered by a computer malfunction. He advised, 'It is extremely important that citizens take and regain control of the government.'"

"Initiate a dialogue with your representatives and senators and find out what is being done in your behalf and, supposedly, for your welfare in Washington," advised Holmes, "We're at a point where our leaders are actually thinking of slugging it out with nuclear weapons. They are

rethinking the unthinkable and now it's time for us to step back in."

"Basing the actual MX in Utah will have a detrimental economic effect in the state," according to Holmes. He said most of the money from the project will be reaped by the California firms on contract to build it, yet the actual burden will remain in Utah.

Covering their bases, "fourteen MX contractors have banded together to hire a private public relations team to work on Congress with an MX education bureau," said Holmes. They call it "working the hill."

Among other economic disbenefits, Holmes predicted increased inflation in the price of construction materials and commodities. He said that the prevailing wage scale might be raised, but still thinks inflation will be felt locally and nationally as a result of the MX project.

He projected that down the road unemployment would rise after the project ended, and that the MX will be detrimental to development of energy resources like oil, shale, and coal.

The MX "has always been a hot potato," Holmes said, "it was (theoretically) tailored for Salt II, but (practically) it didn't fit into the Salt II guidelines, it was not viable. It's pork barrel politics, an extension of the Military Industrial Complex."

The Homefront

Tim McNeil of Snake River Alliance (SRA) brought the NTS and MX issues closer to home when he spoke about parallels between Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) and the Nevada Test Site.

"Stan mentioned a couple of the things that the arms race has to do with Idaho, increased materials processing at INEL, increased transportation on our highways and fallout from Nevada. They were both begun in the early '50's, are run by the same government agencies, they've both hired the same contractors, in many cases the same individuals and they both told us the same bland reassurances over and over again that there's nothing to be worried about, there is no problem," said McNeil.

"Most Idahoans are aware that we're dumping radioactive water into our aquifer, a lot of people are less aware of the 13 million curies that have been released into the atmosphere, which becomes part of our food chain."

McNeil is also "concerned about the great quantities of waste that are being stored at INEL. Twenty-five percent of the military waste comes to Idaho, including about 95 percent of plutonium contaminated waste from Rocky Flats bomb trigger factory in Colorado."

"Senator James McClure's attempting to address the nuclear waste situation with a bill that he now has before the Senate," continued McNeil. "He said that the bill, to be voted on within 2-3 weeks, will be an opportunity for Idahoans to be directly involved with someone from their state that has a key legislative position."

McNeil said that as citizens, "we have the right and obligation to be involved in the decision-making processes." He urged the audience "to be skeptical, to be active, to become involved. These are questions we have to become involved with, they are survival issues."

McNeil favors the provision of McClure's "bill about making the rate payers pay for disposal of radioactive waste from commercial power plants, putting the cost where it belongs. Also, he's talking about a retrievable storage program, so if something does go wrong they can pull it out and repackage it," McNeil continued.

But, the primary thing I see in McClure's bill is that he is attempting to take the decision-making away from the people, to put it into the hands of the bureaucracy. This makes me very angry and frustrated. These decisions are not purely scientific, nor legislative decisions. They are human, they affect each and every one of us."

McNeil concluded by saying, "The same weapons they are testing in Nevada, the same weapons they are protesting in Europe have their birth right here in Idaho."

In the words of Albert Einstein, "The facts about nuclear energy must be taken to the village square and from there a decision made about the future."

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T 5

Boise Bicycle Commuters' Association meeting, topic: winter cycling, basement of the Idaho Supreme Court Library, 455 W. State, 7:30 p.m. Information: 334-3815.

F 6

"Suicide: the Preventable Death," with Dr. Mary Miller, presentation and workshop, Owyhee plaza, Saturday's workshop free to high school and college students. Information: 343-4866.

S 7

"Fallen Angels," Stage Coach, Inc., 601 Grove St., 8 p.m. Information: 384-9121. Cheese Tasting and seminar, Red Lion Riverside, 7:30 p.m. Information: 343-1123. 888-2277, 466-6710. Auditions, "A Child's Christmas," Stage Coach, Inc., 1436 W. Bannock St., 2-5 p.m. Information: 384-9121.

S 8

SPB Movies, "A Bird's Life," "A Boring Afternoon," and "Intimate Lighting," SUB Ada Lounge, 7 p.m.

"The Miser," 615 S. 9th St., Information: 345-0600.

Used ski equipment Sale, Western Idaho Fairgrounds, Information: 375-1771.

M 9

New student early registration, SUB Nez Perce, Clearwater, 8 a.m.

Piano Recital, Madeline Hsu and Pollei, Music Auditorium, 8:15 p.m.

Photographic essay, "The Depression," Dept. of Social Work, Lobby, 7th floor, Education Building, Nov. 9-2, SUB Teton, 5 p.m.

T 10

"The Miser," 615 S. 9th St., Information: 345-0600.

W

Free jazzercise class, SUB Ada Lounge, 4:30 p.m.

The "Up With People" show, Nov. 11 & 12, Boise-High School, 7:30 p.m.

"Fallen Angels" Stage Coach, Inc., 601 Grove St., 8 p.m. Information: 384-9121.

Check in for used, ski equipment sale on Fri.-Sun., 3-9 p.m. Information: 375-1771.

BSU Bahai Association meeting, anyone interested invited to attend, SUB Bannock room 8 p.m. Information: 384-1262.

"The Miser," 615 S. 9th St., Information: 345-0600.

Used ski equipment sale, Western Idaho Fairgrounds, Information: 375-1771.

"Fallen Angels," Stage Coach, Inc., 601 Grove St., 8 p.m. Information: 384-9121.

SPB Movies, "A Bird's Life," "A Boring Afternoon," and "Intimate Lighting," SUB Ada Lounge, 7 p.m.

Auditions, "A Child's Christmas," Stage Coach, Inc., 1436 W. Bannock St., 6-9 p.m. Information: 384-9121.

"The Miser," 615 S. 9th St., Information: 345-0600.

"Wizard of Oz," Missoula Children's Theatre, Boise High Auditorium, 1:30-4, Information: 375-7575, 375-4350.

"Aurora," Idaho Theatre for Youth, Crystal Ballroom, Hoff Building, 11 a.m. & 12:30 p.m. \$2. Information: 345-0060.

"Suicide: the Preventable Death" with Dr. Mary Miller, high school students. Information: 343-4866.

Used ski equipment sale, Western Idaho Fairgrounds, Information: 375-1771.

"The Miser," 615 S. 9th St., Information: 345-0600.

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The "Up With People" show, Nov. 11 & 12, Boise-High School, 7:30 p.m.

For the Week of November 5-11



BSU piano student Terry Gardner will present his senior recital Thursday, Nov. 12 at 8:15 p.m. in the BSU Music Auditorium. Gardner, a student of Carroll Meyer, will play works by Copland, Beethoven, Debussy, Brahms, and Chopin. The public is invited to attend the recital free of charge.

Paul Pollei, director of the Brigham Young University annual summer piano festival and the Gina Bachauer International Piano Competition, will perform in a joint recital with BSU pianist Madeleine Hsu Monday, Nov. 9 at 8:15 p.m. in the Music Auditorium.

Admission for adults is \$2.50 and for students, \$1.50.

Pollei has performed recitals in many states, as well as Canada, Europe, and Japan.

Hsu, a professor of piano at BSU since 1971, has won several international piano competitions. She was the winner in 1970 of the New York Josef Levine Memorial Award. She has performed in the U.S., Europe, and South America.

"I knew at a very early age that I wanted to be a singer, and I thought I could make it because I kept getting more and more positive feedback when I'd get up and do it," says silver-throated, golden-named Juice Newton, who has just released her fourth Capitol LP, *Juice* (February 1981).

Teaching herself how to play guitar at age 13, Juice quickly built a large repertoire of folk material and went out on the coffee club circuit.

As soon as she started college in northern California however, she mended her folk interest with rock 'n' roll, forming an electric band, Dixie Peach, with a friend named Otha Young. "I had some traumatic moments in making the transition from acoustic to electric," Juice remembers, "but it was a lot of fun. The music expanded and matured, but I stayed basically on the same track."

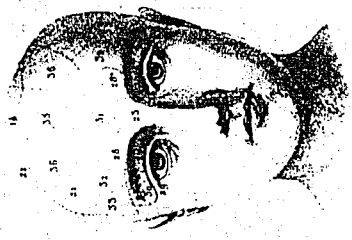
That track eventually took her south to Los Angeles, and together with Young she formed Silver Spur. Within six months the group signed a deal with RCA and in 1975 they released *Juice Newton & Silver Spur*. A year later they put out *After The Dust Settles*, which was in the vanguard of mid-Seventies folk rock.

Silver Spur disbanded in 1978 and Juice spent time contributing background vocals on several LPs.

1979 saw Juice moving into the country/pop idiom with the release *Take Heart*. "I'd been progressing in that direction at somewhat a steady pace," Juice explains. "I now consider myself a country/pop singer. My accent is on country and my voice has a certain country flavor."

Juice Newton will give a concert in the University gym at 8 p.m. Sunday, November 8. Windfall, a local 3 piece group will open for Juice.

Tickets are \$8 for BSU students, \$9 general admission, \$11 day of show, and are on sale now at the SUB Information Booth.



"Intimate Lighting," directed by Ivan Passer, is a study of human weakness and compromise throughout the day to day situations in a small town.

"I am not interested in the story, but in the state of being," Passer said of "Intimate Lighting." "To find the meaning in life, means to find one ultimate task of which a person is capable. It means that he must find his own upper limit, which will always destroy him a little, but which will force him to use the best properties he possesses."

"Intimate Lighting" will be shown in the Ada Lounge at 7 p.m., Nov. 6 and 8. Also showing will be "A Bird's Life," an animated Czechoslovakian short of a woman who finds herself liberated through hypnosis, and "A Boring Afternoon," a story set within a tavern that deals with the incongruities of people's attitudes toward each other, also directed by Passer.

Tuesday nights at 7:30 the Boise Gallery of Art offers life drawings sessions in Gallery 5. The sessions last for 2 hours, they are non-instrument and are open to the public.

ON STAG

Arriba: Ron Martes, Thurs.-Sat.
Big Pine: Winewood, Thurs.-Sun.
Bouquet: Roadhouse, Thurs.-Sat.
The Club: Forbes, Thurs.-Sat.
Crazy Horse: Roanoke, Wed.-Sat.
Firestone: Lights, Thurs.-Sat.
Gentle Bess: Gentle Ben, Fri.-Sun., Tues.
Gin Mill: Kurt Gonian Trio, Thurs.-Sat.
Grove Street Dancin': Billie Bee & the Singers, Wed.
Pengilly's: Carter Wilson & Alan Cain, Thurs.-Sat.
The Royal: Stir Crazy, Thurs.-Sat.
Rusty Harpoon: Sky Odyssey, Thurs.-Sat.
Tub Pub: The Air, Thurs.-Sat.
Whiskey: Lori Wells & Loose Caboose, Thurs.-Sat.

AIRWAVES

"The Deer Hunter," Robert DeNiro, Meryl Streep, Thurs., Nov. 5, KTRV, 8pm.
"Benny Hill", off-the-wall humor of the Monty Python genre. Fri., Nov. 6; Mon., Nov. 9-Wed., Nov. 11, KTRV, 10pm.
"Kalavpapa: The Refuge", the story of the leper colony on the island of Molokai. Sun., Nov. 8, KATD, 10pm.
"Bedtime for Bonzo", starring Ronald Reagan and a monkey. Mon., Nov. 9, KIVI, 2:30pm.



"Edith Wharton: Summer", the story of a young woman's maturation from adolescence to adulthood. Mon., Nov. 9, KATD, 8pm.

"Vietnam Veterans: A Matter of Life and Death Special", documentary of the effects of the Vietnam War on the men who fought and their families. Wed., Nov. 11, KATD, 9pm.

KBSU

NOTES

W 11

The "Up With People" show, Nov. 11 & 12, Boise-High Auditorium, 8 p.m. Information: 377-0810.
 "The Miser," 615 S. 9th St. Information: 345-0600.

Gallery 5. The sessions last for 2 hours. They are non-instructed and are open to beginning and advanced artists. A model will be provided; the fee is \$2.50 per session.

6-8, at the Western Idaho Fairgrounds. Along with the show there will be a used ski equipment sale. Sellers' check-in hours are: 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Fri., and noon-5 p.m. Sat., hours are: 5-10 p.m. Fri., noon-10 p.m. Sat., noon-5 p.m. Sun. Admission: \$2.

Afterwork-Specials

Thurs., Nov. 5: Rodney Crowell, "What Will the Neighbors Think".
 Fri., Nov. 6: Little Feat, "Sailin' Shoes".
 Mon., Nov. 9: Jules & the Polar Bears, "Fenetics".
 Tues., Nov. 10: The Beatles, "Revolver".
 Wed., Nov. 11: J.J. Cale, "5".

November 5 on "The Future: Towards the year 2000" (aired each Thursday at 6:30pm) Jim Sorrell role-plays a Boise city representative in the year 2000. Scott Gepford is a Washington reporter trying to discover how the city became what it is. Some of the topics covered include Energy Independence, Traffic Flow Regulation, and The Free Lunch.

This Friday at 2:00am "Abbey Road" will be played in its entirety with your host Scott Gepford. Also, find out what's happening in the world of music as Scott brings you an exclusive feature, "In Tune". You'll find out how much money the Rolling Stones made in L.A. and who has been chosen to play the T.V. version of "9 to 5". Get up early or go to bed late and listen to KBSU each Friday morning.

MerryAn McGanahan is your hostess for the Tuesday Evening Concert Program, four hours of classical music from centuries past as well as a sampling of the serious music of the twentieth century. You can hear anything from Beethoven to Bartok, from English Rounds and Gregorian chants to Ancient Voices of Children by George Crumb to modern violin and flute interpretations of traditional Japanese melodies. A little bit of everything for everybody, and of course, we always try to honor requests which can be made by calling 385-3662 during Tuesday evenings or by dropping a note to MerryAn at KBSU, 1910 University Dr., 83725.

Are you concerned with the welfare of Idaho prisoners? I am. That's why I have a show each Sunday on KBSU from 10pm to 2am dedicated to the prisoners at the Idaho State Correctional Institute. Starting this week (Nov. 1, 1981), the first hour of the show will feature interviews and music of the Native American People. Interviews with people who are working with the prisoners will also be featured. There will be interviews with the Idaho Freedom Bird Group that works with the Vets at the prison, a documentary entitled "Societies Forgotten Victims: The Wives and Families of Prisoners", and an interview with the Idaho Legal Aid Lawyers who work with the prisoners. I feel that contact with the outside world is a very important rehabilitative tool. I am asking the public for donations of unused books for the prison library. If you have books you no longer need or use, bring them by the station and I will see that the Prison Library gets them. If you want to know more about what concerns prisoners, or Native Americans, or just want to hear good music, tune into the Prison Show with Debbie Brooks, Sunday at 10pm on KBSU.

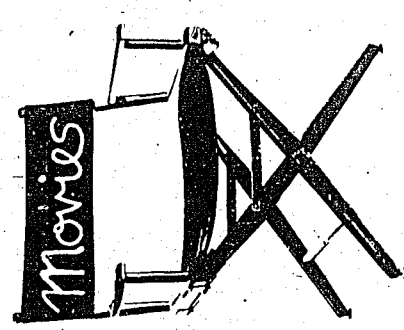


Interested in bicycling? If you would like to take some positive steps towards increasing safety, promoting a plan for youth hostels, supporting the continuation of a strong Clean Air Act and other aspects of bicycling, write to the Boise Bicycle Commuters' Association, P. O. Box 7031, Boise, ID 83707, or call 334-3815.

The annual BSU Art Department faculty show will be Nov. 6-24 in the university Museum of Art. The show will open with a public reception for the artists Nov. 6 at 7:30 p.m. in the museum on the ground floor of the BSU Liberal Arts Building. All department members will contribute to the show where oil, watercolor and acrylic paintings, ceramics, sculpture, metalworking, enamel, and photography will be displayed. Watercolors by BSU executive vice president Richard E. Bullington will also be on display Nov. 6-24 in Gallery 11 on the second floor of the Liberal Arts Building. Both the museum and gallery will be open from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mondays-Fridays and from 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Saturdays.

The Treasure Valley Wind Ensemble will open its 1981-82 season with a concert on Veterans' Day, Wednesday, November 11, at Boise State University. Led by BSU bands director Mel Shelton, the ensemble will perform in the BSU Music Auditorium at 7:30pm. Included in the program will be "Symphonic Jubilee" by Jenkins; Symphonic Folk Suite" by Reed, directed by guest conductor Alan Anderson, "Fiesta del Pacifico" by Nixon, and "Under the Double Eagle" by Wagner. Complimentary tickets to the performance will be available from ensemble members and at the door of the performance.

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Silence of the North

Dutton Publishers, 401 Pages; \$15.50 Hardbound

This is a good movie for you who are interested in what makes a bad film. It is a made-for-TV-Walt-Disney-styled-travelogue. It is a true story, an autobiography.

Just because something is a true story doesn't mean it's a good story; some people lead dull lives. Just because a true story involves placing a woman in an all-male setting (presumably to watch people struggle and adapt) doesn't mean it will sell.

If an autobiography involves a life that is extraordinary you can, in some sense, forego intricacies of character and relationship (they become secondary to plot and larger issues). If you are presenting the miscellany of someone's life (as a focal point of history or culture, for instance), it is imperative that characters and their interactions be dynamic. The dialogue for *Silence of the North* is so dogged and cliched as to suck all possible life out of the characters. The editing is choppy to the point that scenes clunk along with no rhythm. The screenplay is so full of unresolved issues that there seems no reason for the outcome of interactions. So little attention is paid to history in the sets (plastic tarps and Helen Reddy hairdos at the turn of the century?) that you are constantly distracted from the dull and disjointed characters, and their tedious interactions.

I like Ellen Burstyn as an actress; she has a depth and sadness I admire. She must also need some quick cash. I can't think why else she would participate in this film. The narration is sing-songy and sounds read.

Main man Tom Skerritt seems almost embarrassed by his dialogue. The minor characters have no chance to shine. They aren't on screen long enough to participate, and don't add anything when they're on board.

I don't know where *Silence* was filmed, but the story takes place in the northern territories of Canada. Beautiful, wild country. If you set up a camera and focus it on a beautiful setting you will get a beautiful picture. If you are a good photographer you will enhance that beautiful setting into something transcendent. With the exception of one scene, you get beautiful pictures with nothing close to transcendent (if you go, keep your eyes open for the Spring thaw on the Peace River).

It's possible that the producers of *Silence* wanted to cash in on the cult following (a.k.a. limited distribution of a independently made film) of *Heartland*. *Heartland* was produced by a women's collective in Montana. It is a wonderful film with the same theme as *Silence*: a woman incorporating herself into the all-male world of the western frontier. The actors are unknown (excepting Rip Torn) and the acting superb. The characters seem real, and their interactions full of life. The incessant harshness of frontier life is realistically depicted, and the editing and photography are most satisfying.

Heartland played the Vista for two or three nights and was gone. It has now received enough critical acclaim to be picked up by a major distributor and will be back in town. Forget about *Silence of the North*; save your precious pennies for *Heartland*.

Jim Hale

JOHN IRVING The Hotel New Hampshire

The critical acclaim and commercial success of John Irving's last novel, *The World According to Garp*, threw Irving into the unenviable position of having to compete with himself. How does one best a work as thrilling and imaginative as *Garp*? One could marry the gloom of Melville to the epic absurdity of Vonnegut and douse the whole thing with enough Sam Peckinpah violence to titillate even the most jaded reader. Irving has done this in his new work, *The Hotel New Hampshire*, and his experiment meets with mixed results.

Irving's vivid, crowded imagination and charming, fluid prose style are his chief gifts as a writer. Unfortunately, his unusual imaginings often work counter to his purposes. Please hang onto your Valium while I attempt to deliver a cursory account of the goings-on at the Hotel New Hampshire.

Patriarch Winslow Berry buys a motorcycle-riding bear named Earl from a Viennese Jew named Freud (no, not *that* Freud). He decides to start a hotel in his hometown of Dairy, N.H., calling it, naturally, the Hotel New Hampshire. He eventually packs up his eccentric family and buys a hotel in Vienna, the second Hotel New Hampshire. The hotel is populated by prostitutes and bomb-building terrorists. The brothel's bouncer is an ugly lesbian rape victim who wears a bear suit. You will no doubt agree with Win Berry that this is the ideal place to bring your children. If the Berry children were strange in New Hampshire, they reach new heights of dementia in Vienna.

As for the family members. Mother Berry and the youngest boy, Egg, are quickly and horribly dispatched by Irving. The book's narrator, John, the middle child, is incestuously involved with his sister Franny, who is herself gang-raped at the age of 15 by New Hampshire preppies. The eldest Berry, Frank, is a cynical homosexual, and the youngest girl, Lily, is a dwarf who would be Emily Dickinson. Are you still with me?

In fact, all the women in *New Hampshire* are raped, are prostitutes or lesbians, commit suicide, or suffer under other ignominious conditions. The men are emotionally and often sexually repressed, are blinded, senile, or living in some tortuous personal hell. Forgive me if I fail to give adequate space to the family's flatulent Labrador, Sorrow.

The grim fairy tale Irving has constructed literally steals the reader's breath away. So endless and fast-paced is the litany of despair that one barely has the strength to assimilate the points Irving is trying to make with all this. About the time I encountered the lesbian in the bear suit (her name is Susie, if you care to know), I longed for a dull, semi-normal character to hang my confusion on. But no character would dare be anything as unexciting as average in an Irving book. It wouldn't be imaginative enough.

Irving is a gifted writer, but too much of a good thing can be damning. He does write some truly lovely lines, most notably the book's two haunting phrases: "Sorrow floats" and "Keep passing open windows," but his use of even these lines is so heavy-handed and repetitious as to reduce them to cliches. There is, of course, no law which says literature must be happy and up all the time; as Irving showed so well in *Garp*, the tragic and the comic are often inextricably knotted. But must Irving wallow so incessantly in misery and grotesqueness to deliver the novel's upper-case message that "LIFE IS SERIOUS BUT ART IS FUN"? He no doubt capitalizes the phrase so it will not be lost amidst all the exploding toilets and lesbian bears in the book.

I don't mean to trash *The Hotel New Hampshire* or sound unduly bitchy. It's well-written and at times enlightening. But after I finished reading it I had this thought: for this he labored two years and 401 pages?

Marianne Flagg

THE WALKING ONE AND ONLY:

A Look at
Personal Stereos

by Tom Fish

An ancient Greek philosopher once speculated that the universe was making music: the Music of the Spheres. He said that we don't notice the celestial music because we are too familiar with it. It is sort of like the Boston Pops piped into a very large supermarket and we don't notice Arthur Fiedler.

There is a "personal portable" revolution to artificially re-create this universal symphony. The personal portable is a cassette or radio player with earphones for away-from-home-outside listening. Joggers, bicyclists and skiers use them.

The current craze is well supported by many followers. The light-weight cassette/radio players and "open ear" headphones are selling like hot cakes. The best known portable, the Sony Walkman, sold 50,000 units at \$200 apiece last year. Projected sales for next year are in the millions. Princess Diana of Wales listens to ABBA on hers to drown out the shot-gun blasts of her husbands' aristocratic hobby of hunting.

The quality of the new units is what now makes the difference. The state-of-the-art miniaturization can now deliver high fidelity sound while keeping unit size down to 4 X 1 inches and weight below a pound.

The more expensive cassette tape players feature a two-wheel drive to control wow and flutter as the unit is moved and shaken.

Other features on the more expensive models include: built in microphones, Dolby noise reduction, tone and volume control, switchable equalizer, cue and review, and built-in FM radio. Some units take a FM cassette for radio play.

Stereo headphones come in two types: closed ear and open ear. Closed ear consists of a solid shell that cuts out outside noise. Open ear phones are light weight and allow outside noises in. Koss makes the best open ear phones costing \$36. They have a wrap around feature to keep the phones on the head; a common complaint.

Almost all portables come equipped with a padded pouch and a shoulder strap or belt hook. When the roaming swinger buys a portable unit, he/she should check for sound distortion. At the shop, he/she should try out the unit while bouncing and jiggling the player. If there is any distortion then another model should be tried.



B.S.U. student Liz Lindsey says her Toshiba cassette player is "wonderful". "But you should have a friend at a battery factory," she adds.

Of the stereo shops surveyed, Sound Track has the largest selection ranging from a \$39 Unitech AM/FM radio to a KLH cassette player for \$169. Radio Shack peddles two Realistic models with \$39 for a AM/FM radio to a \$79 cassette player. D.J.'s City of Sound sells four models with a Sony Walkman for \$220 to the new Protron 100 for about \$100.

Some states are considering legislation to prohibit portable player listening while driving or riding nearly anything. Idaho does not have such a law, but the Boise police think that "impairing one of your natural senses" while driving may warrant a citation if an accident occurs.

This fall and next spring, we will probably see portables recreating the Music of the Spheres for bikers, roller-skaters, and joggers on campus.

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Bunker Hill

• Continued from cover

municipal waste." The plant discovered a way to turn the sulfur dioxide waste to profit in the form of fertilizer. Since then, the emissions of sulfur dioxide have been reduced. The company has undertaken an ambitious program to revegetate 18,000 acres of the sulfur dioxide-scoured hills that enclose Kellogg.

Times like the 1930s when some laundry left out over night on a Kellogg clothesline disintegrated, are now gone. Old timers look back to 'those days' saying "if you think its bad now, you shoulda seen when..." But while the sulfur dioxide fumes were reduced, lead emissions from the smelter's towering smokestack were growing. According to Tate's article, the monthly averages of 8.3 metric tons of lead released from the smelter during 1955-56 increased to 11.7 metric tons from 1965 to September of 1973.

Then, in 1974, Bunker Hill had an accident—a fire broke out in the smelter's "bag house" where lead, sulfur dioxide and other metal particulates are filtered through huge vacuum cleaner-like bags before being released in the air over Kellogg. Over ten to twelve micrograms of lead measured per cubic meter of air were released off the plant site during the fire, and for six months afterwards.

The Environmental Protection Agency's air lead limit is 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter of air. Recently, however, Bunker Hill officials and the EPA agreed to extend the compliance deadline. That level must be met by mid 1986, according to the agreement.

Today, the lead in the air can still reach a level seven times above the national ambient air standard which officials say is safe.

Not surprisingly, people began noticing high levels of lead in children's blood.

In August, 1974, a joint state and federal survey was conducted to determine the blood-lead levels (per 100 milliliters of blood) of kids in the Kellogg area. Dubbed the Shoshone Project, the survey brought in doctors from the Center of Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, as well as physicians from the Idaho State Health and Welfare Department. They took blood samples from 1,047 children under age nine, as well as environmental samples of yard dirt, vegetation, house dust, paint and pottery from homes involved in the door-to-door survey.

Twenty-two percent, or 44 children, had levels high enough to be defined as lead poisoning; more than three-fourths of those living between two and a half miles of the smelter had levels above 40 micrograms. The levels decreased with distance from the smelter.

The state study, the Shoshone Project, concluded: "We do not feel any clinical permanent impairment or illness has occurred." But, the federal doctors from the CDC working on the project do not make such a statement, concluding that children with lead levels above 40 micrograms had sustained minor nerve damage and mild anemia. The CDC doctors were financed by the federal government. The state physicians working on the project were paid in part by the State of Idaho, and by the Bunker Hill Company.

In another lead study, Dr. Herbert Needleman, a psychiatrist at the Boston Children's Hospital, measured the rings of lead in the teeth of over 2,000 children in Massachusetts over an 11 year period.

"Children in my study with high lead in their teeth were found to be more distractible, less persistent to tests, not able to work independently, less able to follow sequences or directions, were impulsive, were frustratable," he said.

Lead poisoning symptoms are discipline problems, difficulty with coordination and kidney and bladder problems.

The idea that the lead damage that could have taken place in the bodies of Kellogg children has not been either proven or disproven...no follow-up studies along these lines have been undertaken, although in 1980, another blood survey showed that the levels of lead had declined in the children. But according to doctors who conduct testing on lead poisoning damage, neurological testing must be performed before it can be decided whether a child has suffered brain damage from the toxic metal or not.

Dr. Needleman's studies suggest that any amount of lead may be too much.

"The amounts of lead below those (found in the Shoshone project and whose average mean was 51) would put children in the hospital, damage their brain. There's also evidence which suggests that maybe there's no threshold for lead, that if there is a threshold, it's lower than that," Needleman said.

Is No News Good News?

Dean Peterson, former president of the Kellogg Chamber of Commerce, said that if Kellogg residents hold any animosity towards the company, it is not due to the legacy of a dirty environment the company is soon to leave behind, but rather because

Bunker is shutting down and leaving a lot of people out of work.

Peterson, who owns a funeral home in Kellogg, lead a petition drive to redeem the tainted reputation of Kellogg. The cover letter on the petition protested the "slandorous and degrading testimony (during the lead trial) and news accounts which have no basis in truth...many of us live here by choice, not by economic necessity." Peterson's petition collected 4,300 signatures, and was presented to Governor John Evans in Boise, September 25. When unfurled, the petitions taped end to end, stretched from the top of the capitol steps to the street below.

Peterson believes that Bunker Hill has shown concern for the workers. In a KCTS

Kellogg feel about the lead that was discovered in their children's bodies. The Huffs live in Smelterville, a community of about 840 people. Children living in Smelterville have the highest lead levels in their bodies, according to the Shoshone project, since Smelterville is one of the closest residential areas to the smelter. But Terry and Donna Huff said that they don't believe the high concentrations of lead in their children's bodies may prove to be harmful.

On the KCTS TV program, the Huffs said that not even Dr. Needleman's findings on the effects of lead concentrations in children could induce them to leave Kellogg.

Terry, employed by Bunker Hill, Donna,



The Bunker Hill Mine and Concentrator: 2,100 jobs will close down with it. Photo courtesy of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology.

TV program, Spokane, about lead in Kellogg kids, another family, the Huffs, pointed out that Bunker Hill had returned people's lawns with fresh, uncontaminated grass, relocated families away from the area near the smelter, put in clean gravel in people's driveways in an effort to keep the lead dust down, and has even paid for blood-lead testing for the kids.

As Donna Huff said: "And they did all this for free. It wasn't like they were shirking their responsibility to the community."

The Huff family probably represents how a certain proportion of people in

a homemaker, and son Michael and his two little sisters live within one-half mile radius of the smelter. The Silver King Elementary School, where Michael goes to school, is also close to the smelter, and was found by environmental specialists working on the 1974 survey to have a great deal of lead dust in the schoolyard and in its attic.

Michael is healthy by all outside appearances and by his performance in the boxing ring, where he is a proven champion boxer. In his parents eyes, the television program conjectured, he is the champion against the lead-tainted image of Kellogg.

Continued to page 12 •



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NEWS

Bunker Hill

• Continued from page 11

But Michael's medical history, his mother revealed to the KCTS reporter, includes major surgery performed on his kidney and bladder when he was an infant, and speech therapy before entering grade school. His mother said he had been tested and was found to be "lead--and lead high" with 79 micrograms. His little sister Tisha, took speech therapy, too.

But Terry and Donna don't believe that the lead hurt their kids in any lasting way.

The Lead Trial

While some Kellogg residents say that lead hasn't hurt their kids, even if they are found to have high lead levels, two families claim that the inflated levels of lead found in their children has hurt them; the children say that they have suffered brain damage and hold the company responsible.

Nine children from the Yoss and Dennis family, both formerly of Kellogg, filed a \$20 million lawsuit against the Bunker Hill Company and Gulf Resources in 1979. That suit, settled out of court on October 23, 1981 for over \$2 million, may not restore health to the children, but may deter other industries from polluting the environment.

"The Bunker Hill lead trial should make the rest of the lead smelters in the U.S. sit up and take notice," said United Steel Workers attorney, Mary O'Brian. But the future for regulations that would keep industries "honest", O'Brian said, doesn't look very bright. She said that Congress and state legislatures are looking for areas to cut in all programs; environmental programs will be among the first to go, she said. And for places like Kellogg, those few regulations that took years to establish may now be cut, resulting in the loss of what regulations people now have to try to keep industry clean.

O'Brian stressed that the United Steel Workers Union's was primarily to police the safety of the workplace, not necessarily the outside environment, a statement that was echoed by the Kellogg USW chapter president, Ken Flatt.

"We can't legally be too involved in the outside--that's where the EPA comes in. Now, inside the plant, we have a great deal of say as to what goes on. That's why we were involved with the Occupational Safety and Health Agency and not the EPA, Flatt said, referring to workers' safety and health standards that OSHA enforces inside the plant.

O'Brian said it would be naive to expect a company to adhere to some sort of self-policing honor system of keeping the air and water clean and that is what government agencies are for. Their function is to provide environmental regulations that prevent industries from polluting the environment, to keep industries clean, she said.

Now You See It...

A unique situation exists in Idaho and this time it involves the Idaho State Air Quality Bureau whose job it is to monitor companies like Bunker Hill--or rather, the Air Quality Bureau was to monitor Bunker Hill--last year, the Idaho State Legislature drew up a budget, spearheaded by gubernatorial candidate Ralph Olmstead, that eliminated the air program.

Said Burley legislator, Dean Van Engelen, "We're the only state in the Union that has done this." The legislators say that one of the reasons for abolishing the air program is that the EPA was not willing to be 'flexible' in dealing with how the state air bureau wanted to regulate Idaho air quality, according to Van Engelen. He also said that another primary reason for abolishing the air bureau was financial problems.

"Beyond the budget reason, it seemed a little ridiculous to some of us that what we were doing was monitoring federal rules and regs (regulations) completely; and for a couple of years, we had asked the question, 'What happens if we don't?' (fund the air quality program). Of course the question was always answered, 'If you don't, the feds will.' Well, heck, all we were doing is the monitoring--we weren't setting any rules, we weren't setting any regs--we

weren't doing anything except just being the policemen for the feds. So we decided that as long as the feds had all the rules and the regs, then they could do all the policing. We just pulled straight out of it, and the feds did take over," said Van Engelen.

But in 1974, during the time of the poisonous lead emissions, where was the state and its 'regs'? Why wasn't something done about the smelter's high lead emissions?

According to the former State Air Bureau director, Dr. Lee Stokes, there were no lead standards at that time--in fact, air lead pollution standards were not decided on until 1978. The state had been monitoring the smelter fumes all during the time of the '74 crisis, and provided the EPA with data, but that data dealt with the particulate problem, and not the lead pollution, Stokes said. Since the particulate standard did not attain high enough levels to justify a court injunction to stop the smelter, there was no legal way, Stokes said, to put an end to the smelter's fumes.

"The only capability the (Health and Welfare) Department has to shut somebody down, which would take a court injunction is imminent peril (to public health). Well, the total particulate standard is not a health-based standard, and a violation of that requires some action to see that they

correct it, but it is not the kind of thing that would get a court to shut them down," Stokes said. He added that if the lead standard had been in place at the time of the 1974 fire and if it had been violated, "it is conceivable that it could have gotten an injunction to stop operation."

Analysis:

What Price for Health?

Idahoans like to pride themselves on the purity and pristine-ness of the state. Idaho is unique in its clean air, vast breeding grounds for deer, elk, and steelhead salmon, for its rugged Rocky Mountain chain peaks.

As for Kellogg, it isn't unique, after all. There are many cities, towns around the U.S. that suffer the same extreme pollution levels; El Paso, Texas, lead level studies conducted there similar to the Shoshone project sound the same levels of lead in the children. Pittsburg, Los Angeles, and Birmingham, Alabama, are other examples of fouled nests.

Cost-benefit analyses butt heads with epidemiological studies, the only real ammunition with which to combat exceeded pollution levels.

The Kellogg situation, overblown or not,

poses one question that won't go away; what price for health?

Will cost-effectiveness out-weigh the perils to public health? Will the public weigh the value of their health, and exert pressure on industries, like Bunker Hill, to do so? Who is responsible for guarding public health? The EPA? The states? Workers? Citizens? "The EPA should apply the best-available medical data and get the job of purging dangerous pollutants from the nation," said a *Business Week* article in 1973.

The environmental movement reached its zenith in 1973. Today one may echo the tired old strains of the song 'Where have all the flowers gone', and ask, 'Where has all the pro-environment zeal gone?' The point, among many to be made from the history of contamination of the Kellogg/Bunker Hill is that, yes, great strides have been made since the early days when the plant emissions were eating laundry on clothes lines and killing horses grazing on leaded pastures. Still, the same improved plant albeit due to an unfortunate accident, could have permanently damaged the brains, and lives of children. Even if the Bunker Hill Company will never operate again, the lives of some Kellogg residents may have been impaired. And that is the question; what price for health?

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The Gymnasts - Powder Puff Football Champs! Top Row Left to Right - Becky Moe, Pam Juker, Koreen Baston, Kelly Parker, Jackie Carranger, Janelle Maynard. Bottom Row Left to Right - Coach Jim Smutney, Mary Francis Hart, Denise Wagner, Cyndi Smutney, Kathleen Hawthorne, Jane Van Wassenhove, Coach Dave Meier. University News Foto by George Ragan.



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Rollerskating

by J. Hale

This column is for the true amateur, the bored and the curious. The amateur loves sports not for the spectacle, but for the doing. The amateur thrives on the way his/her body moves, and the variety of ways he/she can experience movement. On a most primitive level, the amateur encourages the centeredness that happens when the body moves perfectly, with grace, in response with the world around it. That's when sports are at their best (instant replay after instant replay). We're going to explore sports for the true beginner in this column, a chance to find out about sports you might not have considered doing. For the bored and curious, more and better thrills; for the amateur, a new way to use and appreciate the body.

Let's talk about roller skating. It could be that skating is something whose vague memories you can conjure from your long gone youth. Dark, rancid roller rinks filled with greasers; or maybe the grating of metal wheels clicking over cracks in the sidewalk (scraped knees and band-aids). Come back from your sentimentality for a moment to consider roller skating for now.

The outdoor roller skating season along the greenbelt is just about over; you'll find shops open by the main post office on weekends a long as the weather continues it's gentle course.

Roller skating doesn't stop when cold weather sets in: there are three indoor rinks in the area, and one on the way. Skateland is a more traditional roller rink, lots of young kids, but certainly not an intolerable adventure. Roller Magic in Nampa is a brand new rink. It features an epoxy floor (faster than wood), a \$25,000 sound system, light show, and the most up to date wheels and bearings available. Roller Magic is quickly becoming a favorite of speed skating teams statewide, church groups, families, and area college students.

Skating is also a great form of exercise.

Swimming is considered the most complete form of exercise, followed by cross country skiing and jogging. Complete means working your muscles, lungs, and cardiovascular system. Somewhere in there lies skating. The amount of aerobic benefit (the completeness of the exercise), of course, depends upon how long and hard you skate, but the potential is there.

Perhaps the most important benefit of roller skating in this area is that it is the closest form of exercise to downhill/cross country skiing. It is the only exercise that combines balance and movement to prepare you for the upcoming season. It is also more effortless than traditional forms of getting into and maintaining fitness.

Enough of this serious stuff. On some level skating has more than a little absurdity to it. Imagine people putting wheels on their feet to get to work, or cruise for fun. The fluidness of motion, and the rhythm is exhilarating; you can't help but hear strains of the Blue Danube Waltz.

"But I might hurt myself." "I might scrape my knees and look a fool." Yeah, yeah, so what? Most people who finally get up the nerve are not maimed by roller skating, and enjoy themselves whether indoors or not. It's cheap entertainment, it's good for you, and it's fun. Give it a try.

Roller Magic, 2929 Keim Lane, Nampa, 1/2 mile from Karcher Mall; 466-6486 for specific times; \$2.50/hr for individuals; \$1.75/hr for families and organized groups.

Rollerdrome, 19 10th Ave South, Nampa; 466-9905 for specific times and prices.

Skateland, 6333 Overland; 343-1244 for specific times and prices.

Wheels R. Fun, 13th & the Greenbelt; \$1.50/hr; 11:30-5:30 weekends.



Joan Pittaway breaks away from an NNC defender. The Field Hockey Club has posted an 8-4 record this fall. Photo by George Ragan.

Phyllis Dupras makes her move toward the ball, as do a host of fellow field hockey players from NNC and Joan Pittaway from BSU. Photo by George Ragan.



Sports Calendar

November

- 6: Volleyball; BSU at Lewis-Clark State (7:30 p.m.)
- 7: Volleyball; BSU at University of Idaho (7:30 p.m.)
- Football; BSU at Cal State, Fullerton (1:30 p.m.)
- 8: Soccer; Bsu vs. Athlete's Foot at Ann Morrison Park (2:00 p.m.)

Intramural Scores

Tennis

Men's single champ Ken Azbill

Men's basketball

The Divers 38, Yamamas 36
Coberly's Vandals 32, Sig Eps#2 18
Bonzai 54, Arm and Hammer 32
B-3 Bouncers'26, Rodeo 24
Khaos 34, TKE's 22
Hillside Divers 70, Alien 50
B-2 Roundballers 56, Kappa Sigs 35
Bouncin' Heads 69, Rangers 28
Sig Eps#1 52, The High Fives 49
B-3 Bricks 26, Bruins 20
Generics 56, Silver Bullets 46

Women's Volleyball

Perpirring over Diggers (forfeit)
Smutney's over Gals 15-4, 15-3
College over Coneydogs 15-0, 15-1
Driscoll over Diggers (forfeit)
Smutney's over Coneydogs 15-6, 15-3
College over Rangers 15-1, 15-2

Men's Volleyball

The Men over Khaos (forfeit)
Plum Hollow over McNitts 15-3, 15-5
Enforcers over ATO (forfeit)
LeBoom over TKE's (forfeit)
Island over Rangers 15-3, 15-5
Brownies over Readings 15-1, 15-8

Men's 3 on 3 champ [basketball]
The Brethren

Sports

Shorts

Corner

Soccer

The Boise State soccer club will meet the Athlete's Foot team this Saturday in Ann Morrison Park at 2:00 p.m.

The club defeated the Mountain Home Air Force Base last Sunday 6-0, and placed fourth in the tough Couer d' Alene Invitational Oct. 24-25.

BSU finished the tournament 2-1-1 record, losing to Calgary, Canada 3-1 and tying Nelson of Canada 2-2.

Cross Country

"Over the river and through the woods to the finish line we go," may have been the melody the Boise State harriers were thinking of as they won the University of Idaho Invitational Cross Country meet in Moscow last Saturday.

Head coach Jim Klein said before the meet that the BSU harriers have had trouble in the past at the Idaho course because of its hilly terrain.

A week prior to the meet, Klein was training the runners in the Boise foothills. It seemed to pay off, as the Bronco men finished with 37 points as compared to second-place finisher the International Track Club.

Tom Rothenberger led the way for BSU, placing second behind Andy Harvey of Idaho.

Volleyball

The BSU women's volleyball team will be on the road this weekend, as they travel to northern Idaho to face Lewis Clark State College on Friday, and the University of Idaho on Saturday.

Head coach Darlene Bailey's squad now stands at 20-3 overall, and 4-0 in Interstate League play after defeating Idaho last Saturday in the Bronco gym.

The Broncos took the match after about 2 1/2 hours of non-stop action.

BSU won the first game 15-7, but the Vandals claimed the next two games 15-13 and 15-9. The Bronco women evened the match at two games a piece by winning the fourth game 15-10.

In the last game, Idaho seemed to have the match won, leading 13-7. But BSU came back and won the thriller 16-14.

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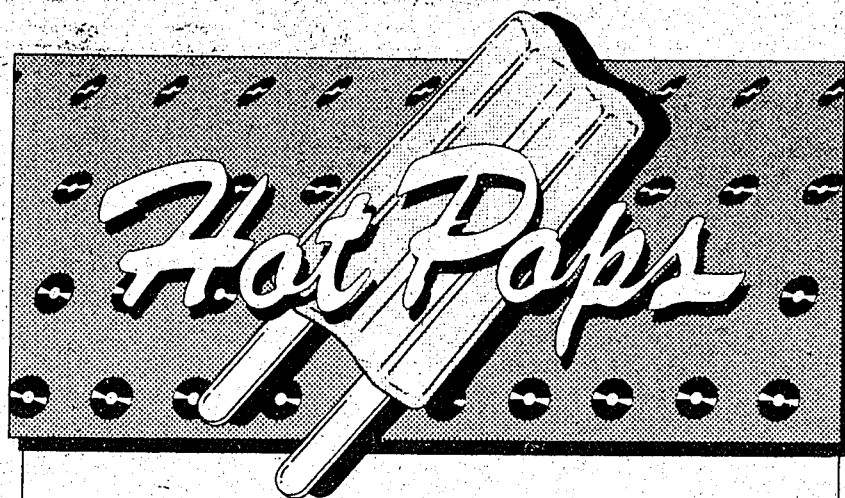


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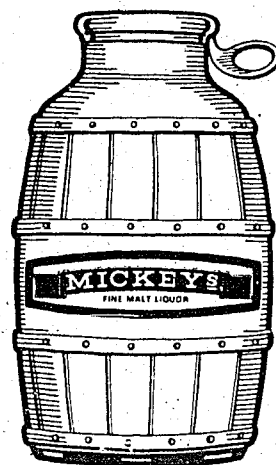


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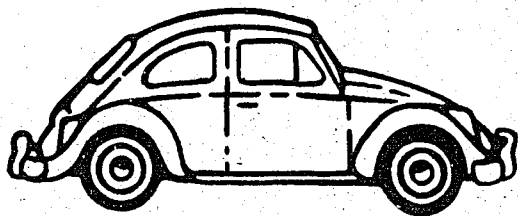
**The
Mouth that roars.**

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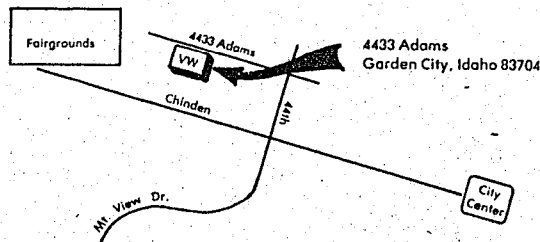
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\$1.50 Pitchers! ID's checked \$1.00 off all Pizzas

**CALL BRASS LAMP AT 344 — 6541 FOR
THIS WEEK'S DIG SCREEN CINEMA SCHEDULE.**

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TODAY AT 305 - 1464.



Phoebe & the Pigeon People

by Jay Lynch & Gary Whitney



Last week: Scoop and Bubu go to Ben Goo's NuWave A Go Go, where Scoop passes out while dancing to the Lymph Nerds.

"Permit me to introduce myself. I am Ben Goo." Over me stood a big beefjerky in a mohawk that looked like he weighed 250 pounds. But Goo's voice was coming from behind me.

I tried to lift my head up off the floor. It felt like it had been used as a cannon ball in the Flying Man act in some cheap circus. It hurt like hell.

"Don't bother getting up, Sherlock. I'm not sure you can right now."

Goo walked around to face me. He wasn't much taller than the kids in his club out front. He was wearing a white and silver pinstripe that must have set him back 500 bucks. In this line of work, you gotta at least respect a good set of clothes.

He had a diamond in his left ear. His hair was oily and his teeth had third-degree tobacco stains. He smelled like cloves.

"My friend the Baba said you might be headed this way, Sherlock. But he didn't say why?"

"What have you got going with the Baba?" I asked.

"You might say we are business partners. And what line of work are you in, Mr. Scoop Sherlock?" He spat out my name like a vegetarian spits out pork.

"Well, Mr. Ben Goo," (doing a little spitting myself), "I'm a scientist. I find things out. I discover things."

"And what have you discovered recently, Mr. Scientist?" he sneered.

"That everyone's in bed with everybody else, if you know what I mean," I said. "Ever since Bud Rowdy burned us in Trenchtown, I've been looking for him. The world's gotten real funny since then, you know?"

Goo's eyebrows raised; his eyes went from glazed to intent. "Did you say us, Sherlock? Then you're not alone?"

"Just me, myself, and I," I replied. "Looks like I outnumber you guys."

"You're pretty glib for a man with his hands tied behind his back. We'll see how amusing you are after you've cooled down."

Ben Goo turned and walked out of the room. His big friend followed, slamming the door and leaving me in darkness.

I lay on the floor for hours. I managed to work my hands free from the rope that bound them, and began crawling along the floor. I found a half book of matches on the floor, and by their light I inspected the little room. There were no windows and only one door in the room. The door was heavy, like a walk-in freezer door. It was as solid as an oak desk.

I started wondering about where Vishnu Bubu might be. Ben Goo apparently hadn't seen him in the club. I could only hope that the Vish had gotten away. He seemed to be my only hope.

It was quiet out front. I didn't have any idea what time of day it was, but I assumed that all the punkers had left. No Lymph Nerds, no reggae. "The reggae", I thought, "if only I hadn't gotten carried away with the reggae."

My thoughts were interrupted by the sounds of footsteps on the other side of the door. There was no mistaking those footsteps. I knew that walk very well. It was Vishnu Bubu, and he was coming to the rescue just as I had expected. I can always count on my friend the Vish when the chips are down.

There was a scratching sound on the door, and after a moment's hesitation, it swung open. Vishnu Bubu came flying into the room, tripping over a box and landing in a sprawled heap on the floor.

"Here's your Injun friend to keep you company, Sherlock!" The bimbo in the mohawk jeered. He slammed the door shut, and his laughter faded away with his footsteps.

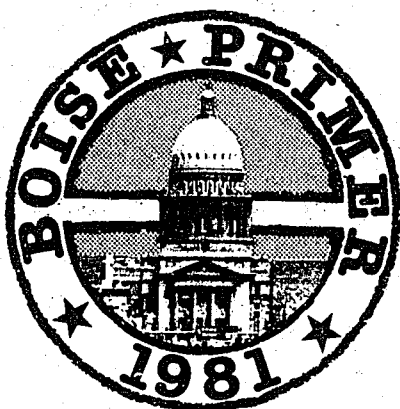
Over in the corner, Vishnu B. lay motionless. I lit another match and went over to inspect the damage.

Next week: The Haiku Rangers.

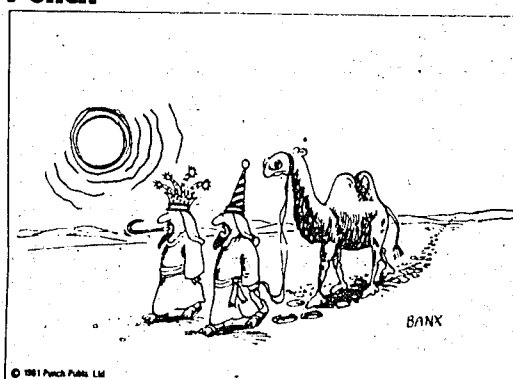
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"KITES are not just for springtime anymore. Enjoy the sensation of flying a controllable kite. Broadway Idwe, 1209 Broadway."



Punch



"Of course we're lost—that's the third time today we've crossed the equator."

Bought a lemon and don't know what to do about it? Trouble with your landlord? Need legal help and don't have a lawyer? Betcha aren't up on all the avenues for consumer protection. Well, the *Boise Primer* drummed up lots of consumer groups, agencies, and manuals to help you when you're stuck at the crossroads and don't know what to do. The *Primer's* consumer coverage will span two issues, so dig into part one and begin learning the tools of preventative consumerism. "An ounce of prevention can save a pound of aggravation."

Idaho Citizen's Coalition, 216 N. 8th, 344-6632, a private, non-profit corporation is the consumers' advocate on utility rates. ICC does research and provides community education on energy conservation, monitors pricing of electricity and natural gas. ICC intervenes at the Idaho Public Utilities Commission on behalf of low income residents, senior citizens, small farmers, and small businesses. ICC represents the community at large, instead of on an individual basis. ICC tries to "represent the best interest of the people as a group."

Idaho Consumer Affairs, 106 N. 6th, 343-3554 is a private, non-profit corporation that provides mediation and arbitration services. ICA has a Consumer Hot Line which provides counseling for assertive, not aggressive action. Though multi-issue, ICA spends much time helping consumers with

new car warranties. ICA directly represents on the public behalf before legislative and regulatory bodies, ranging from Federal Trade Commission to the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Idaho Consumer Protection Manual is available at the Office of the Attorney General in the capital building, 334-2400. Divided into three categories, the manual covers "Tips on Complaining Effectively," "Itemized Billings," a "Directory for Consumer Assistance," and consumer questions and answers. The manual "is designed to assist in the practical avoidance or solving of problems which consumers and businesses encounter."

Idaho Fair Share, Inc., 2711 Weaver Circle, 343-1432 is a private, non-profit corporation that works with issues defined by its membership. Idaho Fair Share members pay a \$15 yearly fee and moderate to low income members are solicited. Now in the formative state, the Idaho group intends to build local, neighborhood chapters that will concentrate on issues pertinent to them. Eventually, it will spread regionally and statewide, at which time representatives will be elected from the smaller areas. Idaho Fair Share supports social and economic justice and involves itself with grass roots organizing with technical assistance.

Information & Referral, 1365 N. Orchard, 378-0111, is a private, non-profit corporation that is affiliated with United Way.

Information & Referral has no special target group and is mainly a telephone information resource. Services include giving information on child care, on social agencies (food stamps, social security, etc.), and on a multitude of Boise Area contacts. It is also connected with the Boise Area Agency on Aging and provides many services to senior citizens.

Landlord/Tenant Guidelines, also available at the Office of Attorney General in the capital building, 334-2400, "assists landlords and tenants of residential property in understanding their rights and responsibilities." Divided into three categories the manual covers "Rental Agreements," "The Rights and Responsibilities of the Landlord and the Tenant provided for by Idaho Law," and "The Mobile Home Park Landlord/Tenant Act of 1980."

Tel-Med, 377-0430 is a public service of Saint Alphonsus Health Promotion Institute. Tel-Med is a library of taped health messages with information on a variety of subjects including cancer, nutrition, children, smoking, drugs and alcohol, and dental health. The tapes are 3 to 7 minutes long. Upon calling, an operator will ask for the number of the tape or subject you want to hear, then, sit back and listen.

Next week the *Boise Primer* will continue with part two of its consumer information coverage compiled to assist you in using some of the consumer resources.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION & RECREATION ANNOUNCES

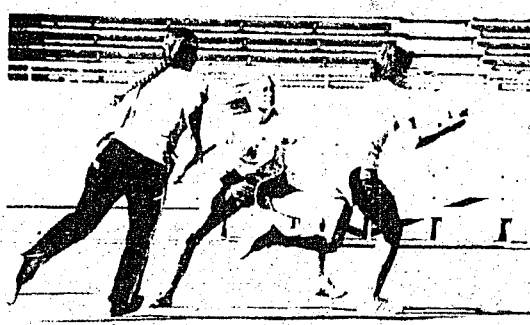
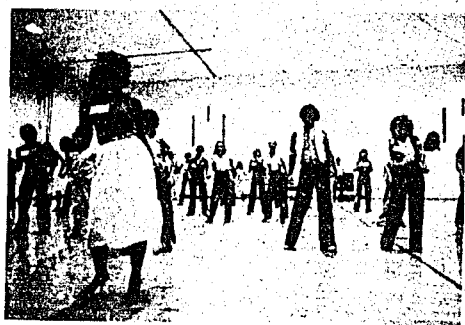
the Total Fitness Center

LIFETIME ACTIVITIES FOR YOU !!!



OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Backpacking
Fishing
Target & Trap
Alpine Skiing
Cross Country Skiing



Human Performance Lab

The BSU Human Performance Lab will soon be open! The Lab offers a comprehensive physical fitness testing program including:

Measures of Flexibility
Body Composition
Strength and Cardiorespiratory Fitness

Results are processed by a computer print-out with a detailed fitness profile for each individual.

Also available: Skill & Movement Analysis
Cinematographic Analysis
Computer Generated Biomechanical Analysis

BASIC SPORT SKILLS

Basketball
Volleyball
Track & Field
Wrestling
Gymnastics

FITNESS PRESCRIPTION

Exercise Program
Strength
Endurance
Nutrition

Intramurals

The Intramural Program at BSU offers a variety of organized recreational activities for BSU students and faculty. Activities offered for the rest of the school year will include:

Inner Tube Water Polo — November
Badminton Singles & Doubles — November
Men & Women's Basketball — January
Coed Volleyball — January
Swimming Meet — February
Badminton Doubles — February
Soccer — March
Coed Softball — March
Tennis Doubles — April
Tennis Mixed Doubles — April
Fun Run — April

LIFETIME SPORTS

Archery Softball
Golf Soccer
Bowling Rugby
Billiards Fencing

RACKET SPORTS

Racketball
Tennis
Badminton

MARTIAL ARTS

Judo
Karate
Self Defense

AQUATICS

Beginning, Intermediate & Advanced Swimming
Water Safety Instruction
Advanced Lifesaving
Kayaking
Scuba

DANCE

Modern
Recreational
Social
Folk
Square
Ballet

Open Recreation

The following facilities are open for recreational use:

Swimming Pool: Monday through Friday 11:40-1:30 p.m.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday . . . 5:30-9:00 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday 5:30-7:30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Weight Room: Monday through Thursday . . . 7:30-8:30 a.m.
Friday 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday 2:30-6:00 p.m.
Monday through Friday 6:00-9:00 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Gymnasium: Monday through Friday 6:00-9:00 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday 1:00-5:00 p.m.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Physical Education Office, Gymnasium 101, 385-1570
Intramural/Recreation Office, Auxiliary Gymnasium 102,
385-1131
Swimming Pool, Auxiliary Gymnasium, 385-1701

FITNESS

Personal Fitness
Aerobic Dance
Weight Training
Jogging
Yoga

ADAPTED P.E.

For:
The Handicapped
The Elderly
The Obese
Injury Rehabilitation
Poor Posture & Body Mechanics
Special exercises & activities
for special people

